

Farm and Garden.

Address all inquiries or communications in relation to agriculture to DR. T. H. HOBKINS, Newport, Vt.

Editorial Notings.

AMONGST all of our able exchanges, we find not one that excels the *National Stockman and Farmer* of Pittsburgh, Pa., in practical usefulness to its readers. It stands firmly by the rights of the farmers, while stimulating them to every duty the right performance of which will strengthen them as individuals and citizens. It ought to have many readers in New England, among those farmers who want to keep in the current of agricultural progress and enlightenment.

THE separator seems to have a more important use in the South than with us because in the South the hot weather lasts longer and ice is more costly. As the *Southern Stockman* rightly observes:

In the North the temperature of well and spring water is 45° and 50°, while extreme South our water ranges from 60° to 75°. To get all the cream, or virtually all, the temperature of the water, in deep setting of milk, must be as low as 45°. In the North, when the water happens not to be cold enough for the most perfect separation of cream from milk, ice is used. Nearly every farmer puts up his own ice, and the cost is very little, comparatively. Here in the South ice is too high to justify buying it.

Do we object to the separator on New England farms? Not necessarily; yet we think persistent drumming has introduced them where they might well be left untried. At any rate, we find a considerable number of farmers who seem to wish they had kept clear of the investment, especially when they consider the hard work of whirling them, and the delay entailed in the busy times of hay and harvest. They speak in somewhat envious terms of the easy times we have with our excellent Stoddard creamery, which steadily raises all the cream in twelve hours, and leaves us all our time to attend to other work. It does the business when you are busy, resting, or away from home; but the slinger has to be slung, morning and night, by somebody.

CORN-growing in New England is decidedly on the increase, both for the grain and for feeding as silage or fodder. It is as a crop far cheaper and many ways better than roots. If we had expert root growers to do the work, as they have in Europe, it might be different; but the Europeans (except in the south of Europe) can't do much with corn; and for equally good reasons roots are less profitable here than there. We must follow nature's teachings to realize the best results.

AN Eastern writer in the *Stockman and Farmer* says:

There can be no doubt that the states of New England could readily supply the home demand for all the corn they use, unless in a very exceptional season. The average yield of all of them is higher than the average of the whole country; and by more careful and intelligent culture this could be easily increased at least fifty per cent. As I have been a farmer in the Ohio valley for quite a while I am able to compare corn-growing in the two sections. Unquestionably the principal drawback with our Eastern corn is the small quantity of grain per ear, making the work of husking and shelling five or six times greater than in the West. Besides this, as the ears stand erect after ripening, the harvest-time is shortened, as exposure is a serious injury to the grain. This is one of the things which necessitates the planting of comparatively narrow areas with this grain. If we could get a drop-ear, deep-seeded dent corn, in place of our old-fashioned flint, it would be a great advantage. Some experiments have seemed to indicate that the dent corns lose their characteristics very quickly in the East; but I doubt whether they ever had a sufficient trial. Of course, while the flint varieties are grown extensively, and the dent only experimentally, natural crossing will soon mongrelize the latter, and nullify the most carefully conducted tests. The introduction of the silo upon our dairy farms has tended greatly to increase the area planted to corn, because silage is a cheap and good food for cows, and the obstacles above noted are thus put aside. It is not now uncommon to see the old-time one-acre patches increased many fold, and usually of larger kinds than will fully mature the grain. As winter dairying has become an established institution with us, corn-growing is bound to increase. There is also another new industry which has sprung up, chiefly in southeastern Maine, during the past dozen years—the growing of sweet corn for canning. It is claimed that the Maine sweet corn is sweeter than any grown elsewhere; but this only means that the work is better done there. Maine has long done a large business in canned goods of many sorts, and those engaged in the business are naturally more expert, and better equipped for this reason. There is no reason whatever why the Champlain valley farmers should not produce as good corn and fruit for this purpose as any part of Maine—or at least no other reason except that the cities and the West drain us of about all of our most enterprising young business men. The Champlain valley alone could richly sustain five times as many people as now inhabit it, and I think there are those now born who will live to see it do so.

THE secretary of the *Holstein-Friesian Register*, who has been so very bitter at us for honestly and frankly stating our objections to the Dutch cow for the butter dairy in New England, seems to be catching it on all sides. There is a stir of rebellion against him in the as-

sociation itself (as we gather from our exchanges), on account of his high-priced, high-headed, and high-handed, administration of its affairs; and now the *Maine Farmer* takes him across its knee and administers needed chastisement, as follows:

"The *Holstein-Friesian Register*, in its July 1 number, in its efforts to cast reproach on other breeds of cattle, makes the very unjust and uncalled-for statement that 'it may be stated as a fact that no breed is so much predisposed to tuberculosis as the Jersey.' And it goes on to say that 'constant demonstrations of this fact are found in all localities where they are kept,' and that 'this is true to so great an extent that no one should think of using Jersey milk until the cow has been pronounced healthy by a competent veterinarian.' So malicious a charge is open to the condemnation of all decent stockmen, and it never could have been prompted by any other motive than the wish to destroy other stock by falsehoods, in order to make room for its own. We have seen and known something of diseased cattle, and if we were disposed to 'tell' on the breeds, it is possible the record would include in full force that which the *Register* would have the public infer was clean. This is only one of the frequent efforts of the *Register* to cast reproach on so numerous and so useful a breed as the Jersey, and we would suggest that if it would expend its efforts in showing up the merits of the breed it champions, rather than waste its power in trying to annihilate the Jerseys, it certainly would be more to its credit, if not to the profit of the breed. If the *Register*, to find a place for the *Holsteins*, must first destroy the *Jerseys*, we venture to say it has a big job on hand."

A SAFE and reliable tree label has long been needed. Wire cuts into the wood; printing and pencil-writing become illegible on wood; and though pencil marks remain readable on zinc, yet if the zinc is hung free on a wire the constant agitation of the wind wears the label off. A zinc strip wound once around the limb has been advised, on the ground that the growth of the wood would open it. But now *Mechan's Monthly* declares this to be not true, and tree planters are still needy in this direction. On the whole, we think the best way to keep a record of varieties in an orchard is to map it. We have yet a pencil map of a peach orchard we set out in Kentucky, thirty-seven years ago, which is as plain to read as when written. We prefer pencil because if a tree dies we may replace it with another, and easily alter the name on the map if necessary.

AN energetic horseman, who still preserves a touching faith that horseracing for money can be conducted decently and honestly, says:

Shut out the crowd from the judges' stand. Shoot every director and life member who has a "friend to favor" with a seat there, and let the business of judging be done decently and in order. If there is room for a single individual there besides the judges, time clerk, the best thing to be done is to fill the space and let the judges go down under the wire. They can do better work than in a crowded grand stand surrounded by friends of certain horses. Put a little more business into the management, and there will not be so much talk about fraud.

NOT even these bloody and ferocious methods will do the business. When he can find a way to test the speed of horses entirely unassociated with gambling, his difficulty will vanish—but not one minute before. It will take more "business" than he ever saw, or ever will see, to keep the vultures from their prey.

WE are much surprised to see the veteran fruit grower, Andrew S. Fuller, saying, as he does in the *Tribune*, that "there has been no advance in currants within the last thirty years, and barely two instances where a claim has been made for new varieties, and both exceedingly doubtful." If the *Fay* currant is not a new currant, then the *Wealthy* and *Scott's Winter* are not new apples, nor the *Diamond* and *Green Mountain* new grapes. We have grown every currant named in Mr. Fuller's book, and all kinds introduced since, and the true *Fay* is as distinct from all as any two of the same color are from each other. It doesn't seem possible that Mr. Fuller has been fooled, as so many have been, by the substitution of other large fruited currants for *Fay's*. We rather suppose that he has a very favorable soil for the *Versailles* or *Cherry* currants, though even then the cluster of the *Fay* is easily distinguished. We never could get fruit enough from the *Cherry* or *Versailles* to be worth the picking; while we get, on the same soil, immense crops of *Fay*—and, next to apples, currants are our largest fruit crop, and have been for twenty-five years.

WE could wish that there were a little—nay, a good deal—more liberality of thought amongst horticulturists. We don't quite like the tone of the following remarks, cut from *American Gardening*, on formal gardening as contrasted with what is called (but is not) the "natural" style: "It should be a great comfort to the lily tribe to feel that they never can be tortured into an even mosaic, looking more like a few yards of linoleum than a flowerbed. But plenty of misguided people admire this form of garden art(?) and until they wake to the errors of their way we shall continue to see bedding plants misarranged after the model of carpets." Now why cannot we love the lily and

other free-growing plants without hating those of more regular or even mathematical growth, such as are used for the production of formal bedding effects? To our eye, at least, each is beautiful in its way, and appropriate to certain distinct uses. It is very easy to sneer at formal bedding as a "linoleum" effect. But to us it is not a fair judgment. A gardener without taste can make as bad a botch of his "natural" garden as any horticultural mathematician with no eye for color or form can of "carpet" bedding. And, after all, have not the poets long ago sung of "flowery carpets" as things of beauty? Go on, O *American Gardening*! and show your readers what is and what is not good taste in both free and formal gardening. There is an endless field open to both; but as yet a very great need of knowledge as to what each is, and is not. Yet it should at least be plain to every one that in gardening, as in architecture, there is room for vast variety within the limits of a true taste.

EVERY experienced sheep-farmer knows the need of care to prevent the inroads of those diseases of a parasitic nature so destructive where sheep are kept on a large scale, especially when they have access to low grounds. A Western writer, speaking of this, "ventures to predict that from present indications the vast sheep ranches of the great West will in a few years become so infected with one parasite and another, both internal and external, that the sheep industry will be entirely broken up, and sheep can only be profitably kept upon farms in the states where the land is occasionally plowed."

MUCH attention is profitably being given to the subject of lung disease among our dairy herds. Though firmly protesting against "scars" in this matter—especially those started by veterinary adventurers for their own profit—we recognize a serious danger in the plans of those who run either milk or butter dairies at so high a pressure as would exclude free exercise in the open air for the cows and young stock at all proper seasons. Too much confinement, and the constant rebreathing of their own and others' breaths, are the fruitful causes of outbreaks of lung disease—as much with cattle as with human beings. Under some conditions we do not dispute the existence of something akin to contagion; but we are satisfied that this can rarely, if ever, occur under fairly natural conditions, such as prevail on most well-managed dairy farms. As the *Maine Farmer* says:

"Unsanitary conditions, such as overcrowding in poorly ventilated and poorly lighted stables, and feeding of food which is not nutritious, are not insignificant in this respect. Conditions which injure the lungs are favorable to the development of tuberculosis. Among these are the inhalation of dust and smoke, and all conditions which may induce chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes, with abundant secretion and subsequent pneumonia (broncho pneumonia). Among the other causes which are said to favor tuberculosis are the overproduction of milk, too many births, the improvement of stock by continual inbreeding, and the consequent inheritance of certain constitutional characters of a debilitating nature."

THE same writer goes on correctly to state that—

Animals living in the lowlands are more subject to this disease than the more robust races living in elevated mountainous regions. Similarly, animals on the open pasture are less susceptible than stabled animals. This may, however, be due to concentration of virus in the stables. The disease is likewise far more common in cows than in oxen, owing to the strain which bringing forth young and milking subject the females. Animals subjected to special feeding, such as dairy cows, cows in distilleries, breweries, and other manufactories having waste available as food, are the most susceptible to the disease. The distribution of tuberculosis in general is also governed by climate and other meteorological factors, as well as by the amount of infection. As regards the latter, it is well known that the greatest number of cases occur in the immediate environment of cities where the virus may be regarded most abundant. The disease is said to be rare in northern countries, such as in the north of Sweden and Norway, on the steppes among wild herds, on islands such as Sicily and Iceland. Statistics indicate that the percentage of cattle attacked varies greatly. From tables compiled by Goring for Bavaria, we learn that in 1877 and 1878 the number of tuberculous cattle was about sixteen head in every 10,000.

It need not be any greater anywhere in New England, outside of city stables.

IN Massachusetts the dog nuisance rages as badly as elsewhere in New England; and not alone sheep are the subjects of their ferocious raids. The *Springfield Republican* says:

The Berkshire dogs which cost the county for the first six months of this year \$1,000 for sheep and fowl slaughter, developed a new style, early yesterday morning, in what is known as the Wilcox pasture in the northeast portion of the place. A colored man harvesting rye at that point, early Wednesday evening, saw a bulldog and a mongrel chasing and snapping at a valuable brood mare heavy with foal, and drove them off. Early yesterday morning or his arrival there these two dogs were attacking the mare, which gave the bulldog a kick that knocked him over. With his mate he dragged the mare to the ground, but the man reached the spot and after a hard fight drove the beasts off, but not before they had bitten the mare severely. The animal is thought the second best in-bred Hambletonian brood mare in the county, and is the property of Thomas H. Richardson, the North street jeweler. J. A. Brackin, the veterinary surgeon, says that the wounds will prove fatal to the foal and most likely to the mare.

Advertisements.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Every thing which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Poor Weak and Weary Mothers Raise Puny, Pindling Children. Sulphur Bitters Will make them Strong, hearty And healthy.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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From the Effects of "LA GRIPPE" Are Alarmingly Prevalent.

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From the Same Cause are Announced in Every Paper.

Would you be rid of the awful effects of La Grippe?

There is BUT ONE SURE REMEDY that NEVER FAILS, viz.:

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

We Guarantee to CURE you or REFUND your money.

COULD WE DO MORE?

ISN'T IT WORTH A TRIAL?

NEW LIFE.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Ills, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing Insanity, memory, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhea, and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Sterility caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, Over-indulgence. A month's treatment, \$1.00; for \$5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with \$5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by LESTER H. GREENE, druggist and sole agent, 25 State St., Montpelier, Vt.

ELY'S CATARRH

CREAM BALM Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. HEALS THE SORES Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURED HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 36 Warren Street, New York.

NO WONDER

The manufacturers of common stove polish are excited because the ladies insist on using **ENAMELINE** The improved stove polish, always ready, no dirt, no dust, no smell, will not burn and gives a jet black, beautiful gloss. Being in form of a paste it is easily applied. Your dealer has it. Try one box, 5 and 10 cents, or send a cts. for sample to J. L. Prescott & Co., No. Berwick, Me.

Advertisements.

We are closing out our entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Slippers, at cost.

Woonsocket and Boston Rubber Boots for \$2.00. Ladies' Rubbers (the 50-cent kinds) for 30 and 35 cents. Men's and Women's Shoes for \$3.75 and \$4.00. Stock must be sold at once.

MARVIN & WILSON.

OF VITAL INTEREST IS THE **Heating of Homes** A SYSTEM WORTH STUDY IS THE



Richmond Stove Co., Norwich, Conn.

JOHN W. PECK, Sole Agent for Montpelier.

Farm for Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale and will sell previous to the first of November next, at private sale or public auction, his farm of about 240 acres. Between 60 and 70 acres of mowing and tillage land, about 100 acres of pasture, about 15 acres wood land, a good sugar orchard of from 500 to 1,000 trees, with never failing water at house and barns, brought in pipe. Said farm is situated three miles from Williamstown village and railroad and same distance from Grantville, where there is as good a wood and hay market, or anything a farmer has to sell, as there is in this section or in Vermont. It is one of the best grass farms in the country—cuts from 75 to 80 tons of hay per year, most of it first quality and all good stock hay. The fences are largely well. Buildings mostly old, but in fair repair. It is going to be sold and no mistake. Any one wishing a good bargain can surely get it. WILLIAMSTOWN, June 15, 1892. JAMES M. BASS.

UNION MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Notice of Assessments for 1892.

The members of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that assessments have been made by the Directors on all notes in force on the days named, as follows:

August 15, 1891	4 per cent.
September 1, 1891	4 per cent.
October 1, 1891	4 per cent.
November 1, 1891	4 per cent.
December 15, 1891	4 per cent.
January 15, 1892	4 per cent.
February 15, 1892	4 per cent.
May 15, 1892	4 per cent.
July 15, 1892	4 per cent.
July 31, 1892	4 per cent.
Making	4 per cent.

For the year ending August 1, 1892, to be paid to the treasurer at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 15th day of September, 1892.

Interest will be charged on all assessments unpaid September 15, 1892.

HARLAN W. KEMP, Treasurer.

Clipped and Condensed.

It is not necessary to be a stingy feeder to be a careful, saving feeder.

CONSIDER the plan of growing extra fine small fruit, poultry and eggs to supply your milk or butter customers.

OFFICIAL statistics show that there are some 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres, South America.

OUR most enterprising citizens are those who keep posted to the very hour in all the developments that pertain to their business.

THE year ending June 30, 1892, stands out as a red letter year in our export trade in almost every important line affecting the agriculturist.

IF the oats have any dust in them run them through the fanning mill. This can be done on a rainy day. It may save heavy losses in the future.

DISEASES lurk in the feed troughs that have sour feed in them. Clean everything out of them after each meal if there is any danger of fermentation.

IT requires but little time and attention to manage a small flock, but if it is intended to go into poultry raising as a business it means work and plenty of it.

IT is upon farms where permanent pastures are kept, and upon the lower marshy lands, that all of the internal parasites abound and do their greatest damage.

USE fresh lime whitewash in the chicken coops, use it freely, and if you have any left, apply it to pig pens, stables—anywhere; it is the grandest purifier known.

DON'T market dirty eggs. It takes but little time to wash those that may have become soiled, and when clean they look so much better and will sell much more readily.

IF farming means just so much plowing, dragging, hay-pitching, threshing, and feeding, and nothing more, then we need not be surprised when the boys leave the farm.

THE hoofs of your colts may have grown to an abnormal length since you turned them out to pasture. Better look this matter up, and if the feet are too long, cut them off.

THE farmer out of debt, with an assured income sufficient for his wants, and able to enjoy the comforts and luxuries the farm furnishes so abundantly, is of all men the most to be envied.

THE tender muscles and soft bones of the young horses cannot stand the same amount of work that those of the mature horses can. Don't kill the colts before they become profitable.

MAKE up your mind to experiment with some new kind of feed or way of feeding next winter. A little change in the way of feeding may put more change in the pocket of the feeder.

IF honey is yielding plentifully, and you see a colony slacking up in its work, a large cluster hanging out in front or under the hive, you may begin to suspect that such a colony is thinking about swarming.

VERY few men appreciate a pure-gaited driving horse. This is no doubt true because so few know what a pure-gaited horse is. Not many horses are found which naturally have a good square trot or pace.

BUT few things add more to the value of a horse when placed upon the market than a good long tail and a flowing mane. They are evidences of stamina and endurance and often indicate good breeding.

FALL pigs are not so desirable nor usually so profitable as spring pigs. But if you have them provide warm quarters and plenty to eat so that they will come out in the spring ready to go on clover and make the most of it.

THE use of sulphur in bleaching dried fruit is well known. It is undoubtedly an improvement so far as appearance is concerned; but it is becoming understood that the product is thereby more or less injured.

IT won't do to try to grow two crops on the same land at the same time, especially if one of those crops is hay and the other is apples. They will neither do very well and the apples are almost sure to be a dead failure.

WHEN a long, hard journey is to be made it is better to drive a little faster during the middle of the distance and slow up for the latter part unless time can be taken to cool the horses out properly after the journey is over.

MOST species of roses, cheap enough for hedge-planting, are unfit for the use because of a proneness to suckering and so getting out of line. The sweet-briar does not sucker, and it grows erect and to just the right height, and is not browsed by cattle.

A LOVE for the beautiful cannot be formed in a few weeks or a few months. It is the work of time, and should be impressed on the minds of the young. Prizes should be offered by agricultural societies for the most attractive homes, says *American Gardening*.

WHEN a dealer buys by the head, he, of course, figures on what the stock will weigh, and makes himself safe by reckoning low enough. If you have been accustomed to selling your cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., by the guess method, try the fair way, and your sales will be more satisfactory.

A BREEDING mare is not fit to work in a binder, mowing machine, or road scraper. Every farmer should have one driving mare, or road mare. It will not pay to raise a colt each year to make money out of, but if you have cheap pasture land and can have a number growing at once it will pay.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.—This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle, at C. Blakely's, Montpelier, Vt.